

Spalgis epius

Fairly common at the Thana end on the path between Thana and Ghodbunder in July and August.

Horsfieldia anita anita

This is quite common in the hills behind Ghodbunder from August to October.

6, LYONS RANGE,
CALCUTTA.
June 17, 1955.

A. E. G. BEST

24. GENITALIA, AND REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS OF
MONANTHIA GLOBULIFERA WLK.
(HEMIPTERA—TINGIDAE)

(With a plate)

INTRODUCTION

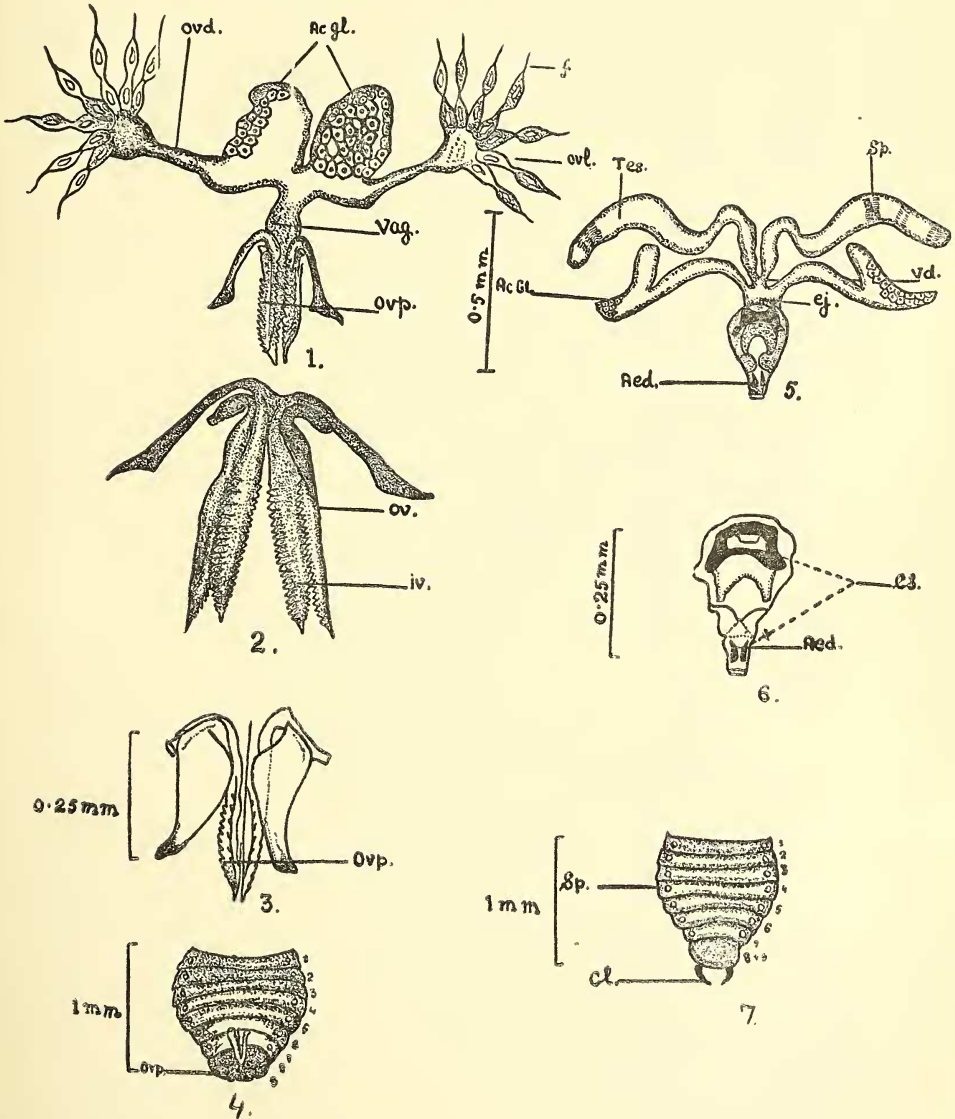
The internal anatomy of Tingid bugs has not been at all studied. This appears to be due to their small size and possibly they are obscure insects found rarely in common field collections of crop insects. *Monanthia globulifera* Wlk. is the common Tingid bug found on different species of *Ocimum* and *Mentha* plants throughout India. The description of genitalia and reproductive organs of this species would thus be a representative description of the structures found in other Tingid bugs and this would form a basis for comparison with the structural variations found in other species.

Male Genitalia. (Figs. 5 and 6)

The ejaculatory duct (eg) opens in a large bulbous chitinous structure (fig. 4). This bulbous chitinous structure appears to be composed of three regions, namely the posterior part, the middle bulbous part and the anterior tubular part. The anterior tubular chitinous part forms the aedeagus (Aed). The wall of the aedeagus is provided with a pair of thick chitinous sclerites situated about the middle of the tube. Posterior to the aedeagus there is a pair of chitinous wing-like structures (fig. 4 (2)). The posterior part is a large swollen bulb-like structure into which opens the ejaculatory duct. This is provided with a thick chitinous sclerite (Cs). The external genital structures consist of a pair of pincer-like chitinous structures (cl) arising at the terminal segment which is the fused 8th and 9th abdominal segment. These claspers are used for clasping the female during copulation (fig. 7).

Female genitalia. (Fig. 2).

The female genitalia consist of two pairs of valves arising from 7th and 8th abdominal sternites of the female abdomen (fig. 3). The ovipositor is a pointed bristle-like somewhat conical structure consisting of a pair of outer valves and a pair of inner valves. The inner valves are flat and end in a needle-like point terminally. The dorsal and ventral edges are provided with serrations (fig. 2). These serrations arise from the very tip and are continued up to four-fifth of the valve. These valves are



Genitalia and Reproductive Organs of *Monanthia globulifera* Wik.
 (For explanation see text)

